

NOTES ON WILD
LIFE IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA
By THE REV. O. A.
RENEUK, M.A.
To be had at the
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.
Part 1 and Part 2
Price \$1.50

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

AGENTS
Orders for the "CHINA MAIL"
and "OVERSEAS CHINA MAIL"
may be made to our agents at
the following ports—
Canton, Peking & Co.
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Manila, A. D. WATSON & Co. Ltd.

No. 16170.

號五月三年五十五百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1915.

卯乙亥歲年四國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS

Wine & Spirit Merchants

HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

Agents for

JOHN DEWAR & SON'S
SCOTCH WHISKIES.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY PORCELAIN FILLINGS.

THE Latest Improvements towards
Lasting Workmanship and Painless
Operations. In charge of examinations.
From moderate. Diploma, Tokio.

T. YAMASAKI,

34, Queen's Road, Central.

(Corner of Flower Street).

Telephone No. 1362.

Hongkong, February 2, 1915. 1577

TO PREVENT WAR.

Herr Dernberg's Theory Of
A Free Sea.

The notorious Herr Dernberg, in a
speech at the Republican Club in New
York, propounded a new theory for pre-
venting war, says *The Times* correspondent.
The whole right, and all the right (he
said) is on one side for the absolute
domination of the seven seas; on the other
side for a free sea—the traditional "mare
liberum." A free sea will mean the
cessation of the danger of war and the
stopping of war.
To prevent war in the future we must
establish that the free sea shall be ruled
exclusively by the merchant marine of all
nations. Within their territory people
have the right to take such measures as
they deem necessary for their defense,
but the sending of troops and war machines
into the territory of others or into
neutralized parts of the world must be
declared a "casus belli."
The other alternative would be to forbid
the high seas in the map-of-war of any
nation whatever, to regulate them to
territorial waters, and to permit only such
small cruisers as are necessary to avoid
pirating. If that be done, the world
as it is divided now, would come to per-
manent peace.

GERMAN FEAR NEW BRITISH ARMIES.

Allahabad, Jan. 12.—A special London
cablegram to the *Times*, dated London,
16th, says:—The intention seems to be to
endeavour to force the French line before
the British reinforcements face the field.
It is doubtless well-known to the German
Staff that the organization of our new
Armies is not an idle boast and paper plan.
It is reasonable to suppose that spies have
kept the Staff informed of the quality of
Kitchener's men in training and the actual
existence of the equipment. Hence the
violent effort to break the French line
before it becomes any stronger. The
British plans will not be hurried by any-
thing the Germans do, as they are strong
at all points and have successfully con-
tained the German advance. Our new
armies will mature in due season. Meanwhile their training
continues in admirable fashion. They will
be a weighty argument in warfare and in
peace deliberations. The failure of the
Germans to achieve quick results has al-
lowed the British Empire Army to
assemble, and all neutral countries the
quick rise of Britain's great forces are
considered by competent critics to be an
object-lesson and an achievement of no
usual merit, especially as our small
standing Army held back superior numbers,
in critical points for months, while the new
Armies were in the making.

The Paris Academy of Medicine has
investigated the use of phosphorus in Ger-
man shells which has caused necrosis
(gangrene) in many wounded soldiers. It
is reported that this method of using
phosphorus seems to prove a criminal
intention on the part of the enemy.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition
of ill-health, shows your assimi-
lative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the
wanted nourishing and healthy
fresh building materials. Very
palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Phosphorus: \$1.25 and \$2.25

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE
\$5,000 nett
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
will be held at the OFFICES of the
Undersigned at 12.30 P.M. on THURSDAY
the 18th instant.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance
Company Limited.

Hongkong, March 1, 1915. 153

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company
will be held at the Offices of the General
Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNES-
DAY, the 24th March at 12.15 P.M., for
the purpose of receiving the Report and State-
ment of Accounts for the year ending
31st December, 1914.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Agents.

Hongkong, March 4, 1915. 202

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company
will be held at the Offices of the General
Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNES-
DAY, the 24th March at 12.15 P.M., for
the purpose of receiving the Report and State-
ment of Accounts for the year ending
31st December, 1914.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Agents.

Hongkong, March 4, 1915. 203

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SIXTH MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS of the Company
will be held at the Company's Office,
No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria,
on THURSDAY, the 25th March,
1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the
purpose of receiving a Statement of
Accounts and the Report of the Directors
for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from the 12th
to the 25th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 4, 1915. 204

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE LISTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1913,
£22,622,185.

I—Authorized Capital £8,000,000

Subscribed Capital £4,600,000

Paid-up Capital £2,437,500

II—Life & Annuity Funds £3,892,114

III—Life & Annuity Funds £1,136,160

Sinking Fund Account £8,514

£22,561,268

Revenue Fire Branch £2,507,158

Life and Annuity Branches £1,973,269

Revenue Marine Department £292,694

Other Receipts £50,185

£25,233,312

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

DON'T Forget after the Show, Supper,
and Light Refreshments

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Open Till Midnight.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in writing for
permission to do so to the Provost Marshal,
Head Quarters Office, at least 48 hours
before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height,
complexion and occupation of the applicant,
and stating the name of the steamer or
other vessel or the hour of the train by
which the applicant wishes to leave.
Applicants should apply in person for their
passages to the Provost Marshal at Head
Quarters Office between the hours of
10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Hongkong, January 25, 1915. 72

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON STEEL METAL and HARD
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and
Foundry Cokes Importers. General Store-
keepers and Shipchandeliers. Nos. 36 and
37, HING LOO STREET, (2nd Street, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong, September 4, 1914.

CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL IMPORT &
EXPORT.

CANTON

LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL

STORE.

FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries,
Boat and Shoes.

Makers of Jewellery, Lacquerware,
Crockery Ware.

Ironmongery, Wine and Spirits.

Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to
order by our own tailors.

Large assortment of Chinese Silks and
Foreign Goods of every description.

All goods sold at reasonable Prices.

The Cheapest and Best place in Canton &
Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign
Goods.

SUP PAT POO STREET.

CANTON and

Nos. 237, 239, Des Vaux Road

and No. 120, Connaught Road Central.

Tel. No. 811. Hongkong.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAY.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

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INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES,
SILVER CUPS, TEA SETS, CIGARETTE CASES
etc., etc.,
AGENTS FOR
BENSON'S ENGLISH MADE WATCHES.

HOTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

WING KEE & CO.,

Nos. 47, 48 and 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL
SHIP CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager,
Hongkong, August 12, 1908.

THE KAILAN MINING
ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS AND
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE

Complete with the best quality English Coke for
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY,
STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICES: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

TEL. ADDRESS: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE: No. 462.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD

UNDERTAKES

ALL SORTS OF ARTISTIC JOB-PRINTING

such as:

INVITATION CARDS, MENUS, DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT
PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, PROSPEC-
TUSES, WINE LISTS, ETC. ETC., ETC.

Obtain quotations from

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

5 Wyndham Street

European Supervision

Moderate Price

A Natural
Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism
and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches
and pains, is the result.

ENO'S
FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It
clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole
digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young
or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea
by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping
a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

ENO, LTD., "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

INTIMATIONS

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-
SIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YO-
SHINOTANI, KISEIDAKE, HOJO,
KANADA, NAKAMURA, SATO,
SHINNEW AND KAWAYAMADA
Collieries.

AGENTS for SAKITO, & OYUBARI
COALS.

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:

Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu,
Wakamatsu, Otaru, Muroran,
Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kure,
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya,
Tsuyama, Shanghai, Hongkong,
Hankow, Peking

TEL. ADDRESSES for above: IWASAKI.
Codes: A-1, ABU 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES:

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing &
Co.MANILA: Messrs Macdonald &
Co.SINGAPORE: Messrs Ford & Co.
Ltd.GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown,
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to
R. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, PRINCE STREET,
HONGKONG.

HONGKONG CANTON RAILWAY.

(British Section).

TIFFIN TRAIN.

THE Public is hereby notified that on
and from SATURDAY, March 6th
and on each succeeding SATURDAY,
until further notice, there will be served
on the Train leaving Kowloon at 1.35 p.m.
first class passengers only. The charge
for this will be 81.25.

To assist the Management and for their
own personal comfort, passengers are
requested to book their seats in advance,
by telephone or letter which may be done
up to FRIDAY night.

The train will be made up and waiting
at Kowloon at 1 p.m. so that passengers
crossing from Hongkong by the 12.55 p.m.
1.00 p.m. and 1.15 p.m. ferries will be
able to start their journey before the
departure of the train.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
Telephone No. K. 43.
Kowloon, 1st March, 1915.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Reduction in Prices
FROM 22ND FEBRUARY.
We are pleased to announce that
we have reduced our prices of:
LOCAL MEATS
AND
OWN FED POULTRY.

New Price Lists dated 20th
February, 1915 can be had on
application.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE
TO
ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,

FEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel

Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
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THERAPION No. 99
THERAPION No. 100



The
Old English Squire

of song and story was the one kindly old
mortal who certainly knew real comfort.
A generous item in his daily joys was a cool
Churchwarden Clay and a palm full of ripe, mellow tobacco.

Old English Curve Cut carries out that
"sweet tradition of smoke." It is a
distinctive old tradition among pipe
tobacco. The curved "slice to a pipe full"
way in which "Old English" is
packed absolutely prevents the
tobacco from becoming dry and
hard, and preserves its origi-
nal freshness and fragrance.

It is made for the pipe
only—hard-pressed, sliced,
and ensures a slow,
burning, cool smoke.

Sold by
all High-Class
Tobaccoists.

SPEED AND GUNS.

THE BRITISH NAVY AND ITS
WORK.

Battle Cruisers' Triumph.

(By Archibald Hurd in the "Daily
Telegraph.")

The Germans are economical people,
and in no respect more so than in that
of the truth. They admit that an en-
gagement was fought in the North Sea
on Sunday, and they admit that the
Blücher has been sunk; but they do not
say anything of the two battle-cruisers
"seriously injured," but merely state
that "all the other German vessels have
returned to port," adding the embroidery
that one British battle-cruiser has been
"sunk."

The last assertion will cause no an-
xiety in this country among the relatives
of the officers and men of the ships
engaged. The destruction of a large
vessel must have involved the loss of a
good many lives, and the Admiralty
would not conceal such a fact. Of that
we have sufficient presumptive proof in
the premature with which news of the
fate of the three cruisers, of the un-
happy result of the Pacific action, of the
destruction of the Formidable, and other
incidents which we did not like were
issued.

The naval authorities have never kept
back unwelcome intelligence owing to
lack of confidence in the nation's nerve,
and we may be sure that they never
will. They know the British people's
temper far too well, and if they do not
always carry their minds open to the
public gaze we may be sure that they
are intent on befogging and befogging
the enemy. The Germans, judging by
their newspapers, are in a hopelessly con-
fused state.

THE FIRST DREADNOUGHT ACTION.
The military result of the action of
Sunday was most gratifying, but the
engagement is of historical interest,
apart from the advantage we gained, by
reason of the fact that for the first time
Dreadnoughts met in action. They were
different naval ideas. All the big ships
of the British force were either of the
Invincible class or improvements upon it,
while the German ships were more or
less copies with exaggerated second-
ary armaments. We put all our money
on the big gun. What advantage did
the Germans gain from their crowd of
"gun-quickers"? So far as we know at
present, they were outwitted.

I have been re-reading a volume en-
titled "Naval Policy: A Plan for the
Study of War," by an anonymous writer
signing himself "Bardeur," and known
to be an admiral with very pronounced
views. The book shook some people's
confidence in Lord Fisher's policy when
it was published in 1907, and in par-
ticular raised doubts as to the wisdom of
building battle-cruisers, a type of vessel
which the present First Sea Lord in-
vented. "Bardeur" objected to the
Dreadnought, as well as to her swift
sisters. He condemned the acts of the
Admiralty; "it is the policy of men
who have had no practical war experi-
ence, and not having studied history, are
not familiar with its leading principles." He
called attention to the "national
danger," if the doctrine of what he
termed "the material school" are accept-
ed.

"ENTER THEM DECENTLY."
But one passage in this much-dis-
cussed book is of particular interest:
The Invincible, like the Dread-
nought, approaches, when fully loaded,
20,000 tons in displacement, and
11,700 tons in cost. The three or
four knots extra speed which she has
must involve a large sacrifice of fight-
ing power. The details available are
insufficient to determine its extent.
The want of information is not ma-
terial, because the omission of such
ships from the new programme (that
of 1906) is an eloquent indication that
ships of that class are dead, and that
no more will be built. By argument
the class have been killed, and it only
remains to enter them decently, away
from the public gaze.

As a matter of fact, the Admiralty
were so convinced of the value of the
remarkable combination of gun-power
with speed which they had obtained in
the Invincible and her two sisters, that,
contrary to "Bardeur's" statement,
they went on building them. Having
begun three in 1906—under the 1906
programme—they laid down two others
in 1909, a further one in the following
year, as well as two for the Dominions,
a sixth in 1911, and a tenth in 1912, and
five more (called battle-ships, but really
improved battle-cruisers) in 1913, and
one other under this year's programme.

THE SHIPS OF VICTORY.
Instead of interfering the battle-cruiser
class "decidedly away from the public
gaze," the naval authorities, when war
came, used them as it was always in-
tended to use them; they were employed
with splendid results in the Battle of
Heligoland in August, in the action off
the Falkland Islands in December, and
in Sunday's engagement in the North
Sea. No other ships could have done
the work on these three occasions; speed
—about thirty knots—in association
with guns of the same calibre as those
carried in battleships—which steam at
only twenty-one to twenty-two knots—
was necessary. The nation may be
gratified that the Admiralty, having built
three battle-cruisers, went on building
them, undeterred by criticism. It was
a peculiarly happy coincidence that ships
of Lord Fisher's design should have
brought him such good news to mark
the celebration of his birthday yester-
day.

There is a widespread belief in Japan
and among many American officers that
the battle-cruiser, with thicker armour
possibly, is the battleship of the future.
Some changes in the internal construc-
tion will no doubt be made owing to the
proved efficiency of the torpedo. "Bar-
deur" suggested just the contrary, by
the way, in his book: "Has not the
gun been discarded?" he asked; "Is
not the Whitehead torpedo decreasing
in value?" This war has answered these
questions in the negative, for we have
rained submarines and suffered by the
torpedo. In fact, so far the naval ac-
tions have confirmed in a remarkable
degree the wisdom of the constructive
policy of the Admiralty, which was in-
spired by the present First Sea Lord.

"ANNIE LORRY."

London Busmen's Humour on Active
Service.[Letter from Corporal S. J. Willis,
A.S.C., M.P., attached to R.F.]

Our washing arrangements are primi-
tive, a canvas bucket, a bar of carbolic
soap, a sponge and towel; shaving is
particularly rotten, with a glass tin, by
2in., especially as my razor is as
stubborn as can be.

As to our laundry, we attempted some
"home washing" in cold water and no
soda, and the result, well—curtain,
please. We managed to get the good
lady of the farm to undertake it, and that
is alright now.

We are billeted at a farmhouse and
outhouses, but we prefer our lorry, and
so does the quartermaster-sergeant, so
we are well looked after.

Our billet is approached by a very
muddy cart-track, down which I take
our bus, and she lurches like a ship in
a rough sea; there is an abrupt turn into
the gates, which needs careful negotia-
tion to avoid carrying away either part
of them or of the lorry, and owing to the
nature of the ground the lorry must be
kept moving or she sticks, so we have
our little excitements.

The inmates of the farmhouse speak
both Flemish and French, and there are
16 children! But their conduct and
lack of fear with T. A., Esq., are a
magnificent tribute to the boys.

When they get "too much enough,"
one waves one's arms about and calls
out "Allez! Hop! it!" and there is a
bubble of laughter and shrieks of "op-
pet!"

Our motor transport is a caution. I
have seen Hampton's, Vauxhall's, Luxen-
burg's, Peter Walker, Harley, Lipton,
"Robertson's Marmalade," and lots of
others familiar to London streets, chasing
each other along the roads, and the
state of them is ludicrous; improvised
tents of poles, and tarpaulins on flat-
bodied vans; pairs perforated for brassiers,
hanging on every available hook, and
the wind-screens are fearful and terrible
to behold!

But, like the rest of this Little Army,
they are most remarkably efficient.

Many have adopted names. Our bus
has been christened "Boo-Boo-Dolly,"
and many are the smiles that greet our
appearance. Some of the names are dis-
tinctly good. One I saw was "Annie
Lorry." Another had on the back panel
the inscription, "Slooz—"

But the men who command my respect
are the motor cyclists. To see them,
like "Mulaney's elephant," skidding all
ways to waste, and yet managing to
maintain their balance is marvellous and
wonderful.

There goes some of the heavy artillery,
and when they start saying "howdy,"
to the Germans the war is something
appalling. Our boys (i.e., the R.E.'s)
are the "stay-out-at-nighters" and go
out when we come in.

Taking it all together we are most
smug, and except for the mud, which is
omnipresent, have nothing whatever to
grumble at.

The Man Who
Gets There

Is the man who has blood
real rich red blood
and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND
makes blood—lots of it—life-
giving, brain-nourishing,
strength-replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

MINES IN NAVAL BATTLES.

A significant statement by eye-wit-
nesses of the action off the Falkland
Islands, when the German Pacific fleet
was reduced from five units to one, has
reference to the use of mines: "The
Leipzig," we are told by an "eye-wit-
ness" in the cruiser Glasgow, "then
began to drop mine gauges, and we were
just missing them by inches." The in-
cident occurred while the German vessel
was being hard pressed by the Glasgow,
under Captain John Luce.

It will be remembered that after the
Yarmouth raid the same policy was
adopted, and one of our submarines
was sunk in consequence. It seems probable
that if a fleet action occurs the Germans
will endeavour to draw our ships after
them, and then mines will be thrown
naval warfare; the German mine, it is
overboard. This is a danger of the new
already proved, is a very dangerous weapon,
owing to the character of the high
explosive employed and the size of the
charge.

The action of the Leipzig and the
hats of Submarine D5 indicate the danger
of chasing enemy ships. They not only
have guns and torpedoes, but many—if
not all of them—carry a large number
of mines as a definite policy, for use
when in actual retreat or feigned re-
treat.

How very busy the enemy must have
been in mine-making while he was grasp-
ing the hands of the members of the
Anglo-German Friendship Committee and
sweating love for everything British!
The manufacture of these deadly agents
must have been one of Germany's staple
industries, judging by the immense num-
ber which she possessed when war opened.
She must have had tens of thou-
sands ready for use. In itself this
indicates how carefully she had laid her
plans, and how secretly they were car-
ried out.

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Taking it all together we are most
smug, and except for the mud, which is
omnipresent, have nothing whatever to
grumble at.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES OF THE CHINA &
JAPAN TELEPHONE & ELECTRIC
CO., LTD., have this day been REMOVED
to 16, ICE HOUSE STREET.
Hongkong, March 1, 1915.

AN OPERETTA.

THE ENCHANTED
GLEN

will be given at the

FRENCH CONVENT

by the Children on

SATURDAY, March 20th

at 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 23rd

at 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 24th

at 6 p.m.

in aid of the Victims of the
War.

Admission:—Children 30 cents.

Adults \$1.

PATELL & CO.

Exporters & Importers

General Merchants

and

Commission Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON,

SHANGHAI AND

HANKOW.

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY R. KURTIS.

The first (1913) edition is already issued.
BIOGRAPHIES of over 6,000 people
who are well-known in society and of
several hundred foreigners associated with
Japan appear in the book. Quite new
materials and accurate statistics, both being
utterly free from prejudices.

Many portraits are inserted. The book
contains over 1,400 pages.
The price is yen 6 (15/-) or \$3 per copy.
Orders for the book should be accompanied
by payment.

Subscribers for the second annual edition
of "Who's Who in Japan" will be allowed
a reduction of one yen.

The registered postage is 18 sen, to Korea
and China 40 sen and to Europe & America,
70 sen or 35 cents.

IT IS A GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
Many influential papers of the world

[illegible]

WATSON'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

Pleasant to use, CLEANSING and POWERFULLY ANTISEPTIC. Destroys disease germs which invade the mouth, and so PREVENTS GUM DISEASE and DENTAL DECAY.
Price 40 Cents Per Large Tin.

WATSON'S PURE CARBOLIC SOAPS

Highly recommended by the Medical Profession for the Bath and Toilet. In three strengths: 20 per cent., 10 per cent. and 5 per cent.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS and PERFUMERS.
BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

W.M. Powell LTD.

TELEPHONE 346

HIGH-CLASS

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS

NOW SHOWING

NEW
SPRING
SUITINGS.

FIT & STYLE GUARANTEED

W.M. Powell, Ltd.

De Vries Road Central.

THE DIARY

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY

9.15 p.m.—The Quints at the Theatre Royal.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW

H.K. Cricket Club v. Police (Away).
11 a.m.—Auction of Embroideries, Drawn Work etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda

SUNDAY, March 7:
Field Day for Volunteers and Reserves.
WED., March 10 & THURS., March 11:
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Chinese Porcelains, Brasses, Bronzes, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

THURSDAY, March 11:
4 p.m.—Football Semi Final on H.K. F.C. Ground.

FRIDAY, March 12:
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Tankwood and Blackwood Furniture etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

MONDAY, March 15:
2.30 p.m.—Auction of the Hongkong Dairy at Kennedy's Stable, Causeway Bay.

WEDNESDAY, March 17:
St. Patrick's Day.

THURSDAY, March 18:
12.30 p.m.—H.K. Fire Insurance Co.'s Meeting.

FRIDAY, March 20:
Entire closes for H.K. Cricket Club Tennis Tournament.

WED., 17, THURS., 18, & SAT., March 20:
Charity performance at the French Covenent.

WEDNESDAY, March 24:
Noon.—Auction of Plant and Machinery for making Hops and Shown at No. 23, Morrison Hill Road.

Noon.—China Sugar Refining Co.'s Meeting.

12.15 p.m.—Luzon Sugar Refining Co.'s Meeting.

THURSDAY, March 25:
No m.—China Fire Insure. Co.'s Meeting.

THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.

C. KAMMING & Co., Ltd.

Chemists and Druggists.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FULFILLED.

Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, etc.

2A QUEEN'S ROAD HONGKONG

national sources of production, and in itself of the character of an experimental or pioneer department rather than a national manufactory. Behind this we have the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, a body whose functions are mainly concerned with scientific and technical questions, and at the disposal of the Advisory Committee a large and growing department forming part of the National Physical Laboratory. Altogether it is evident that in the development of this latest arm, we have progressed on the right lines and without fuss or swagger of any kind have attained to a position that is the envy of other countries.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Captain Leriche, commandant of the French Legion Guard at Peking, has been created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

Mr. Malcolm Duncan, brother of Mr. Chassey Duncan (who was prominently identified with a local contemporary many years ago), is now visiting the Colony. Mr. Duncan is largely interested in tin mining and rubber estates in the F.M.S., and is staying at King's Gate.

Mr. H. E. Fulford, C.M.G., who is returning to Tientsin, after serious indisposition, to resume his duties as H.B.M.'s Consul-General, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on March 26. On Mr. Fulford's arrival in Tientsin Mr. Willis will proceed home on leave.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

A man employed by the Hap Wo firm as runner and salesman was charged before Mr. Hazland this morning at the Magistracy with embezzling various sums amounting to about \$70 which he had collected from various persons on behalf of the complainant firm. When charged at the Police Station, West Point, defendant said he had spent the money and that he had promised to repay the amount in instalments of \$4 monthly. He had also said he would borrow the money from a money association but complainant's manager said him he need not do that.

Mr. Gardiner appeared to prosecute. The case was remanded until Tuesday, bail being fixed at \$250.

LAGGARD LITIGANTS.

Mr. Wood this morning dismissed an action against a Chinese of attempting to sell a Mauser pistol he had stolen from a friend. The owner was not present when the case was called but appeared later. Mr. Wood declined to reopen the case, observing that complainant and defendant alike must be at the Magistracy at the time mentioned on the summons. 9.30. Defendant was some five minutes late. Subsequently, the Captain Superintendent of Police was consulted as to the renewal of the owner's licence to carry a pistol.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—
Alex. H. & Co. (Additional) \$50
W. J. Titcher " " " 10

TRAGEDY OF TURKEY.

Constantinople's Fear of Capture.

Mr. Alfred Sted, in a message to the "Daily Express" from Athens, gives a sensational account of the state of Constantinople, which he thinks may be the first enemy capital to fall.

The Turks, he says, have abandoned all idea of taking the offensive. A state of panic prevails in the city. All the archives have been placed for safety in the German and Austrian Embassies, and the holy relics have been removed to Broussa, whither the Sultan and his personnel are making ready to follow them. All the available forces, about 150,000 men, are concentrated in the city.

Adrianople has practically been evacuated and the heavy guns removed to Chatalja, which has been fortified. There is frenzied outcropping work in progress along the shores of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus and in the islands, and heavy preparations are being made to resist the passage of a hostile fleet.

The attack on Egypt has been definitely abandoned, and the troops recalled to defend the Asiatic side of the Straits and Broussa. Constantinople is awaiting breathlessly the next move, and all German families are fleeing the city.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

EVERY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Spasms may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lame back, lame shoulder, pains in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this Balm and you will be convinced of its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

On the back page of this issue will be found some interesting news items.

Yesterday a flagstaff fell from the top of a building in Chater Road into the street, injuring a coolie, who had to be taken on an ambulance to hospital. The flagstaff had apparently rotted at the base.

The Yamat Police yesterday received a report of a robbery committed at a house in Kramer Street. During the occupancy of some person entered a cubicle in the house and stole \$105 in ten cent pieces. No arrest has yet been made.

A service will be conducted at the British Church, Macao, on Sunday next by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, at 5.30 p.m. There will be a celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Visitors and residents are cordially invited.

The unusually severe conditions this winter at Chinwanta was the cause of a number of wolves coming down from the hills to the sea-coast. The animals were procured by hunger. More than twenty wolves are reported as having been seen at Chinwanta this winter. Several of the dogs of the animals were killed by the residents.

Quite a large audience was present at the Theatre Royal last night to witness The Quints in Pierrotland. A complete change was made in the programme, which from beginning to end was an artistic success. Among the most attractive items were the graceful dancing of Miss Peggy May, the sweet singing of Miss Agnes Oxton and the comic antics of Mr. R. B. Salisbury. Those who have not seen The Quints must do so, as their entertainment is, undoubtedly, one of the best and most enjoyable seen in Hongkong for a long time.

WATCH THAT WON'T GO.

Amusing Summary Court Interlude.

There was an amusing interlude in the Summary Court this morning concerning a watch.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull, representing F. F. Fernandez, who claimed from the Sun Co. the sum of \$17, asked that the hearing of the action might be postponed for a fortnight. Mr. Davidson (Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) who represented the defendant company suggested an adjournment of a week only. This period was sufficient for him, he said.

Mr. Faithfull: Will it be sufficient for you to put the watch right? (laughter). Mr. Faithfull explained to the Puisse Judge that the watch was bought by the plaintiff in January, and it had never gone. A watch was bought with an implied guarantee that it would go, but this one would only go if it were carried (laughter). He thought they would be able to settle the action.

The case was adjourned a week.

WAR SPIRIT IN FRANCE.

Bedrock of National Character.

QUALITIES THAT WILL WIN.

The singleness of purpose, the grim silent determination of the French people to carry the war to a victorious conclusion, is the keynote of a special article which appears in the Daily Mail from the pen of Mr. Edmund Candlish.

On the first day of the war, Mr. Candlish writes, the whole face of France seemed to change, and took on one set expression, which it has preserved since. The country was inspired with one mind. The individual life was forgotten. The spirit of France became as the spirit of Joffre, and was no longer inspired by him. The face of the general is itself an inspiration. One reads in it the qualities celebrated in the President's discourse of November 27, when he presented the military medal—the cool and deliberate wisdom which is never taken unawares, the strength of spirit which nothing daunts, the serenity of which the example spreads everywhere confidence and hope.

English readers of French newspapers at the outbreak of the war were struck by their insistence on the national tranquillity and sangfroid, and they soon came to realize that this was no mere figure of speech. Nearly five months later Mr. Viviani declared in the Chamber that the war had been one of virtues which the French people were not supposed to possess—endurance, patience, and stoicism. The claim was received as the plaiest statement of fact.

But it would be as great a mistake to imagine that the spirit of France had undergone a radical change as it would be to think that the English had in this war quitted an inherent taciturnity. France has not changed; only contact with ultimate things has laid bare the bedrock of national character.

JOFFRE'S DESPATCHES. Joffre's laconic despatches, the quiet exordia to Bordeaux, the equally quiet bearing of the people of France when the German advance was turned at the Marne. Gallieni's terse proclamation, the sacrifice of individual and regimental glory in the grand, collective anonymity of the nation, the suspension of political intrigue, the united front of government, the universal burning of self, of comfort, of pleasure and ease so long as the struggle wears—all this springs from qualities which go to make the indelible spirit of France.

The word has gone out for patience, endurance, stoicism, and grim resolution. These are the qualities that can see us through, and these are called up.

RUB IT IN.

A GOOD many people think rheumatism can not be cured without taking "Chinese" medicines. Chamberlain's Pain Balm has cured far more rheumatism than any internal remedy in existence and gives relief quicker. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE ALLEGED KIDNAPING OF AN EX-MANDARIN.

The charge against four Chinese of detaining an ex-Mandarin, formerly of Fukien, for ransom was resumed before Mr. Wood this afternoon. Defendants are alleged to have detained the ex-mandarin, whose name is Chan San Tai, alias Lam Chung Hung, and to have demanded at that a sum of \$5,000 as the price of his liberty. The defence alleged that Chan was a revolutionary, for whose arrest a sum of \$2,000 had been offered in reward by the Chinese Government. The first defendant also alleged that complainant owed him \$200.

Mr. Dixon hitherto represented all the defendants, but this afternoon Mr. Kong Sing intimated that he had been instructed on behalf of the fourth defendant. Continuing his cross-examination of the ex-mandarin, Mr. Dixon enquired if he (complainant) was not at liberty to leave the house. Complainant answered that women guarded the door and he understood that he could not leave until the money had been paid. Complainant thought the first defendant was a constable.

Mr. Dixon: But you must have known he was a bogus constable when he demanded bribes from you?

Complainant: No. I thought that detectives in China were always on the look out for money.

When he had been in the house for some time, complainant said that a servant of his told him the men were false, and that the police would be informed. This was said in a different dialect so that defendants could not understand.

Regarding the fourth defendant, whom the prosecution alleged was the tenant of house, Mr. Kong Sing said his client was not the tenant; he was only one of many and he paid his dues.

Mr. Wood: But he has already said he was.

The servant mentioned gave evidence to the effect that on the day on which his master was alleged to be kidnapped he was startled from his sleep by a police whistle. Looking out of the window a little later, he saw complainant and the first defendant walking down the street arm in arm. Subsequently, he found out the house in Tung Shing Lane where his master was held captive. The second defendant told him to hurry up with the money and that it must be paid by 5 p.m. on that day.

The hearing was again adjourned.

SHANGHAI "WHARVES."

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, share and general brokers, inform us that they are in receipt of telegraphic advice this morning, from their Shanghai Office, stating that the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd. has declared a Dividend of Tls. 5 for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

HORROR OF MODERN WAR.

A British officer describing the fighting at the front writes: The shelling commenced at 3.30 on the morning of the 12th (Sunday) and went on without ceasing (except for a half-hour's break between 12.30 and 1 p.m.) till 4.30 in the afternoon. They fell on two kinds of dirt only—Black Maria and Lyddite. Black Maria being the piece of resistance. Our situation was not one as we were under direct shell, Maxim and infantry fire from the front and snafled from our left and rear; also our own guns occasionally, very occasionally, dropped short or behind our trenches by mistake. In the early afternoon it was reported to me that Captain and several officers were wounded. It happened like this.

About 3 a.m. a Black Maria dropped into a small trench containing three men close to me. One of the peculiarities of this kind of shell was now illustrated, as on bursting the Maria lifted one of the three men out of the trench and hurled him the other two up to the waist, without hurting any one of the three. However, this was too much for the moment, so he withdrew to the farm for a short time to soothe his shattered nerves, taking with him his servant and four other men while the neighbouring trench was being repaired.

He went to an upper room and sat on the edge of the bed, leaving the two men in the room directly below. Five minutes later a Maria came through the window of the room—was fired by the French, passed through the floor into the room below. It laid out flat on the bed, knocked all the wind and all the sense out of him, he didn't speak up to the time he was taken away after dark, but moaned continually. I haven't heard how he got on after. The shell also raked a rich harvest in the lower room. Poor little—(a servant), the brightest, merriest soul in the world, only twenty-one two days previously, was killed outright. A merry young lance corporal, I fear, will lose his right eye, and the others were all badly hurt; one fellow had fifteen different pieces of shell on his right side between his toe and chin.

It was then and there that I conceived such a horror of the modern warfare. It is nothing but a cold-blooded, methodical, mechanical, bloody butchery. Just think of it! Here was man, probably five miles away, out of sight, directed to lay his gun at such and such an elevation, to point it at such and such an angle, and pull the string of the trigger. That will be enough about the thing. The observing officer who telephoned the directions registers a hit on the house and turns his attention elsewhere, and that is all he knows about it. Six sorrowful homes in England know all about it on one side, and there we are. The gunner doesn't know who or what he has hit—our poor devils don't know who hit them—and that is modern warfare.

With infantry it is different—you can see your man if he is careless or if you are lucky—and he can see you under the same circumstances. That is fair play and in the game—but the other—It turned me positively sick, and it will take a lot of getting over.

FULL COURT JUDGMENT.

CARGO ON AN ENEMY SHIP.

In the Full Court this afternoon their Lordships the Chief Justice and Puisse Judge delivered their considered judgment upon an application made by Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Crow, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) on behalf of Sam Lee in the matter of Sam Lee versus the Flensburg Dampf-Schiffahrt-Gesellschaft von 1890. The application was for leave to proceed as party in an action the defendants, being alien enemies, having filed no appearance.

This is an application under section 50 of the Code for leave to proceed with the action ex-parte, no appearance having been filed. The defendants are a foreign corporation, being a German company with offices in Flensburg in Germany, who had through Messrs. Siemens, their local agents made a time charter of the s.s. Saxta to Man Sang and Co., a Chinese firm established in the Colony. The Man Sang gave the plaintiffs, who are a Chinese firm doing business in Amoy in the Republic of China a sub-charter for a voyage from Samarang, to Swatow, and/or Amoy. The vessel loaded sugar at Samarang, and having arrived was there detained on the outbreak of hostilities. Apparently the Man Sang became involved, and demand was made on the plaintiffs by Messrs. Siemens, signing as agents for Captain and owners of s.s. Saxta, for the payment to them of the freight due to the Man Sang. The money was paid over without objection by the plaintiffs. However on the 10th August the Swatow agents of Messrs. Siemens, Messrs. Lauts and Heelskoop made a further demand to the plaintiffs for the payment of all monies due to the defendants from the time charterers. Failing payment the agents refused to give the plaintiffs delivery of their cargo. Finally after some correspondence between the solicitors as the cargo was still withheld the plaintiffs made payment of \$14,000 on the terms of an agreement signed by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harton, solicitors, who were acting for Siemens and Co. and the sugar was then handed over. The plaintiffs then issued their writ against the \$14,000. Service was effected on Mr. Sielbs, a partner of Messrs. Siemens at their Hongkong office. No appearance has been entered. Messrs. Siemens contending that they had no authority to accept service or to defend proceedings on behalf of the defendants.

The main question for consideration is whether in the terms of Section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure the Court is satisfied that the writ has been duly served, that is to say, whether the service on Messrs. Siemens is good service on the defendant company. Neither the defendant company, nor Messrs. Siemens are of course before the Court, but we have had laid before us certain correspondence which gives Messrs. Siemens' views as to the relations between themselves and the defendant company to which in the circumstances we have given consideration.

Their Lordships, after summing up the arguments of counsel and the effect of recent decisions in the Home courts in alien enemy cases, said they thought that the plaintiffs must have leave to proceed. The leave was granted subject to any terms the court may think proper to impose at the hearing.

MILLIONS LEFT TO DUCHESS.

Duke of Manchester's American Bride.

According to an American telegram the will of the late Mr. Eugene Zimmerman, whose daughter married the Duke of Manchester, which has now been filed, leaves the whole of his estate to the Duchess, with remainder to her children.

Mr. Zimmerman, as his name suggests, was of German extraction, though he was American born. For half a century he was among the most prominent figures in American finance. He served in the American Navy during the Civil War, and then entering the petroleum business and making a fortune, was bought up by the Standard Oil Trust in which he continued to have a large interest until his death last December. He enjoyed, in addition, considerable holdings in foreign railways and was reputed to be a very wealthy man.

Intensely democratic in his ideas, and sharing Mr. Carnegie's contempt for titles, he refused for a time to be comforted when his only daughter Helena married in November, 1909, the Duke of Manchester. His great-grandson, the Duke of Manchester, was the son of an American mother (his father was a hereditary peer of the Mandarins to marry America), had, it is true, been guilty of a few youthful eccentricities during his brief career, but they were nothing worse than the extravagance of high spirits, and the wealthy father-in-law was soon reconciled to the alliance.

A QUIET WEDDING. That took place unostentatiously at St. Mary's Church, where the bride was supported by her aunt, Miss Edith Evans. The bride, in 1902, of an heir, Viscount Mandeville, who was christened Alexander, because his godmother was Queen Alexandra, served to dissipate any lingering prejudices which Mr. Zimmerman maintained towards "foreigners," and on their frequent visits to America the Duke and Duchess were always welcome guests at the house of the millionaire.

They are a very happy pair. The duchess has four children, two sons and two daughters, the youngest being 6 years of age. She does not care very much for London society, preferring golf, motoring and riding. The duke and duchess spend a great deal of their time at their beautiful Irish seats, Tandragee Castle, Armagh, or Kylemore Castle, Connemara. The latter is a stately mansion, unique in the beauty of its situation near the fine pass of Kylemore, and the range of mountains known as the Twelve Pins.

HUNTED ENGLISH IN BRUSSELS.

ESCAPED MAN'S NARRATIVE.

An Englishman who left Brussels on January 16 and arrived in London on January 28 gives an interesting account of the manifold tricks employed by the swarms of German secret agents in the capital to trap Englishmen, who on detection are instantly arrested and sent off to the concentration camps in Germany. He says:

"I am credibly informed that there are some 10,000 German secret agents in Belgium to-day. They are paid £1 a day and get a bonus for each arrest. Ten pounds is the price on an Englishman's head, five pounds for a member of the civic guard, and less amounts for sellers of English newspapers.

"A favourite method of the spies, all of whom speak French and English, is to walk along the street reading a newspaper. As soon as they see anybody whom they suspect to be British they knock against him and then apologise in English. If the individual is British and is taken off his guard he replies in English. He is immediately asked for his papers and is conducted to the Kommandatur.

"Another trick is to sidle up along side their victim and offer for sale in an undertone a copy of 'The Times' or the 'Daily Mail.' Or again, they will stare about them and will say in English to the man they are after, 'Excuse me, I am a stranger here and don't speak the language. Can you direct me to the station?' or some such remark. Many Englishmen have been caught in this way.

"TOO MANY FOR A 'CLERGYMAN.'

"I was nearly taken in one day. A man, dressed to look the English clergyman to the life, with a little bag in his hand, came up to me and asked the way in perfect English. His manner and appearance were very convincing, but I was not taking any risks, so I replied, 'Je ne comprends pas, monsieur,' whereupon my clergyman shrugged his shoulders and, handing his bag to a German soldier, went off. Yet another trick is for one of these men to get in a tramway and apparently have some difficulty in explaining his destination to the conductor in English. The idea, of course, is to get some good-natured British subject to offer his assistance to an apparent compatriot.

"Despite all these devices the German spies have not done so well as they might. Of the 30,000 registered British residents of Brussels, including women and children, only about 1,700 British male subjects have been arrested. On January 10 a notice was posted up throughout the city requiring all subjects of the countries at war with Germany to report themselves without fail at the Kommandatur at 9 a.m. on January 12 for the purpose of being registered in the 'control lists,' and stating that all who failed to appear would be dealt with under military law. The next day a notice announced that this did not apply to French subjects for the present.

"As the number of Russians, Serbians, and Japanese in Brussels is a negligible quantity the measure was obviously directed against the British. The latest notice would not have perturbed them much, as hundreds have succeeded in keeping out of German clutches, had there not been a special provision in the notice to the effect that all proprietors of hotels, apartments, lodgings, etc., must denounce any Englishman living in their house on pain of being treated as accomplices. This was a clever move, for many Englishmen would be unwilling to get into trouble those who were befriending them.

ESCAPE BY A WINDOW.

"Personally, I was shadowed by no fewer than six men, but they could not get a sure clue to my identity. Twice I met police officers with urgent personal letters addressed to me, I informed them that I had gone away and left no address. I was forced to leave my hotel and go into rooms, and there I was allowed by a party of detectives who came to make inquiries. I got away through a window and made my way to a house at the back.

"There a woman met me. I made the best of it. 'Madame,' I said, 'I am English. You can either denounce me or befriend me. Which will you do?' 'And I, sir,' was her only answer, 'am French!' She let a room to me, and I only went out after dark until a fresh alarm drove me away. I chanced my quarters, eight times until this last notice decided me to make a bold bid to escape to Holland.

"I made four different attempts to get across the frontier without a pass. The last succeeded, and a smuggler piloted me into Holland in the dead of night. But I had not seen the last of my shadowers. In the lobby of my hotel at Rotterdam a man touched me on the shoulder. I turned. It was one of the German detectives from Brussels. He did not know me, for I had shaved off my beard and moustache. I have made a mistake, he said, turning away. Not at all, I replied. I have shaved since you last saw me. He tried to be jocund. 'Well, now you have got into safety,' he said, 'perhaps you will tell me how you escaped. It should be an interesting story.' 'If you look across the Meuse outside you will see my aeroplane,' he glared at me furiously and turned on his heel."

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

BRITISH COLLIER SINKS A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

TWO REGIMENTS OF THE PRUSSIAN GUARD DEFEATED.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

A telegram, dated March 4, from the Chief of the General Staff at Delhi to Major-General Kelly states that the situation continues satisfactory.

THE DARDANELLES BOMBARDMENT.

ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO LAND.

An Athens telegram, dated March 4, states that the first detachment of an Allied Expeditionary Force, including Canadians and Belgians, commanded by General Darnley, has arrived off the Dardanelles.

It is believed that there are 100,000 Turks in the Isthmus of Gallipoli, commanded by Enver Pasha.

UNEMPLOYABLE GERMAN SUBMARINES.

Three submarines were received by Turkey overland from Germany. They are still in sections, and are unemployable.

BRITISH COLLIER SINKS A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

It is reported to-night that Admiral Egerton is satisfied that the small British collier, "Thorold," sank a German submarine off Beachy Head. The "Thorold" was dry-docked, when it was found that one of her propeller blades had gone and that her keel plate had been badly damaged. The vessel rammed a submarine after the torpedo had passed under her.

The awards for the first merchantman to ram a submarine now total £1,160.

"DEFEAT OF THE GERMAN EFFORTS COMPLETE."

A Paris communique states that the fierceness of the fighting in Champagne is confirmed.

The German counter-attacks against the crest taken by us to the north-east of Meuse were most violent. Two regiments of the Prussian Guard fought with great ferocity.

The defeat of the German efforts was complete.

We made further progress at Vanuise.

Our artillery at the Belgian Dunes demolished the enemy's trenches.

The Germans near Notre Dame de Loreste captured an advanced trench recently constructed by us and in immediate contact with the German lines.

There was a day-long bombardment of Rheims, shall falling every three minutes.

RUSSIANS ANNIHILATE TWO GERMAN COMPANIES.

London, March 3.

To-day's Petrograd communique says:—

Between the Niemen and the Vistula the Germans delivered no attacks, except at Ossowice where several attempts to approach the fortress were repulsed.

Our troops in the Grodno region and other sectors along the whole front continue to progress.

We stormed the village of Kerjen, capturing seven officers and hundreds of men. We continue in battle between the Oudava and the San rivers, and have repulsed, with entire success, furious attacks by the Austrian army.

The Germans have made equally barren attacks in the regions of Kozioyuka and Rojanka. We enveloped and annihilated, at Rojanka, two German companies.

We seriously defeated the Austrians defending the river Lomnitz. The Russians crossed the river fighting, and occupied Krada, taking during the day 44 officers, 6,000 men, 4 guns, 7 quick-firing and large quantities of regimental divisional transport.

U.S. SHIP PURCHASE BILL.

A Washington telegram states that the Government Ship Purchase Bill has been withdrawn from the Senate.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

ASIATIC LABOUR IN CANADA.

PROHIBITION MOTION WITHDRAWN.

London, Mar. 4, 4.50 p.m.

A telegram from Victoria, British Columbia, states that the motion of the Legislature to prohibit the employment of Asiatics in local industries has been withdrawn at the request of the Premier, based upon Imperial policy.

AN APPOINTMENT DECLINED.

Peking, March 4.

Leung Kai Chiu has declined the appointment of High Grade Administrative Adviser.

THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF CHEKIANG.

A Presidential mandate exempts and postpones the payment of taxes in five distressed districts of Chekiang.

THE GERMAN MINISTER.

It is reported that the German Minister is seriously ill.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

The Minister of Agriculture yesterday left for the South.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF OFFICIALS' SALARIES.

The Ministry of Finance proposes to reduce the salaries of officials.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.

UNITS ON DUTY AT HEADQUARTERS.

Units on duty at Headquarters and Mount Austin Barracks will wear uniform at all times and will keep their arms and ammunition at their offices during the day.

JOINED.

Pte C. F. Malby joined the Corps on 8th inst., and was posted to Scouts Company.

LEAVE.

Pte J. H. Gordon is granted leave of absence from 10.3.15 to 10.3.16.

PARADES.

Parades for Saturday, 8th instant NIL.

Parades for units on duty at Headquarters and Mount Austin Barracks from 7 a.m. on 6th to 7 a.m. on 13th instant will be held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, under Officers on duty.

These units will attend no parades during the following week.

DETAILS.

Orderly Officer 2/Lt. Cunningham.

Orderly Sergeant Sergt. Schnecko.

To furnish Guard to-night Centre Section, M.G. Co.

Guards will be furnished at Headquarters and Mount Austin Barracks from 7 a.m. on 6th to 7 a.m. on 13th inst. as follows:—

At Volunteer Headquarters:—

7 a.m. to 7 p.m., as detailed in Corps Order No. 5 dated 4.3.15. 7 p.m. to 7 a.m., Scouts Company.

At Mount Austin Barracks:—

7 p.m. to 7 a.m., No. 1 Section Artillery Battery and Left Section, M.G. Co.

COST OF SHIPPING LOSSES.

War Risks the Principal Cause.

The cost of the principal losses at sea last year is estimated by the Liverpool Underwriters' Association to have been twice as heavy as the loss in either of the two preceding years. Reckoning only losses amounting to £10,000 and upwards, the total cost is placed at £13,688,954, as compared with £3,750,000 in 1913 and £3,610,000 in 1912. These losses were caused by the destruction of 272 vessels in 1914, 176 in 1913, and 144 in 1912. The cost of the principal losses at sea within the past five years is estimated to have been £29,237,954, caused by the destruction of 838 vessels.

The number of total losses of vessels of 500 tons and upwards in 1914 is placed at 223, of which 105 vessels were sunk by fire or explosion, the war risk proving the most serious cause of loss during the year. The next most important cause was stranding, which resulted in 100 losses. Fifty-four vessels foundered or were abandoned, 25 were lost by collision, 23 by fire and explosion, and 16 were "missing."

Of the 223 vessels totally lost 141 were foreign steamers, and 116 were British steamers; 56 were foreign sailing ships and only 11 were British sailing ships.

A LIFE SAVED.

It is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of most people and relieved many suffering that any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cures of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

WAR NEWS.

BRITAIN'S TASK.

Guaranteeing, replying to allegations that France is left to support the weight of the war alone, writes in the Paris paper "Guerra Sociale": "Are six armies each of three army corps nothing? To find and even train men is nothing, but to officer and equip them while keeping General French's army in ammunition, while working for the Belgian army that has lost all its arsenals and re-arming centres, and for the French army that has lost the chief industrial districts, is a grand task of which England alone is capable."

THE "SEYDLITZ" DAMAGED.

London, Feb. 2.

A Rotterdam message to the "Times" says that a correspondent has indisputable information that the German cruiser "Seidlitz" returned from the North Sea Battle very seriously damaged, having also suffered heavy loss of life.

AFRAID TO TELL BERLIN.

London, January 25.—The loss of the "Hilcher" is particularly fatal in Germany because she flew the flag of Prince Henry of Prussia at the beginning of the war, but it is believed that the Prince landed down his flag with the winter.

Field Marshal French for the Army has telegraphed his admiration and warmest good wishes to Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty and Commander Tyrwhitt and the officers and men of the Navy.

The London evening papers are most sympathetic regarding the German naval campaign, one typical heading saying:—

"When you are beaten say you have won."

The German communique is described as characteristic and worthy of the people, who describe English villages as fortified towns, and might have been written by a Turkish diplomatist. The papers remark: "It is significant that Berlin cannot tell the German people the truth."

GENERAL KLUCK'S SON.

London, Feb. 3.

An Amsterdam cable states: General von Kluck's eldest son, a naval lieutenant, has been killed in an artillery engagement on the Dunes.—Reuter's Special Extra.

THE FIRST BATCH OF WOUNDED FROM FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

The first batch of wounded from France and Belgium, belonging to the 9th Bhopal, Infantry, 4th Sikhs, 7th Rajputs and other regiments arrived at Lucknow on Jan. 13 by special ambulance train. There were altogether 46 wounded, of whom ten were lying down cases, including one of paralysis from shell fire, and another soldier one of whose legs had been amputated below the knee. With the assistance of the O. and R. Railway ambulance corps, the wounded were detained and despatched to King George's Medical College.

FORTY DOLLARS A MONTH.

Stating that he earned only \$40 a month, George Thomas, an elderly man who was sued in the Summary Court this morning by an Indian money lender, who claimed \$80, asked to be allowed to pay the amount in instalments of \$1.00 monthly.

The British Judge questioned the defendant and found that out of his small wage he has to contribute \$10 monthly towards the support of his two daughters in a convent and pay \$15 rent. His Lordship directed the parties to meet him in chambers to settle the amount of the instalments.

GERMAN WAR BREAD COMPANY.

The "Cologne Gazette" last month published the prospectus of the War Bread Company, which was being formed under the auspices of the German Government to protect the country from the danger of a bread famine. The prospectus says that the shortage of foodstuffs already caused by the stoppage of imports may be reckoned at 15 per cent, and that it is urgent to secure the necessary economy.

Having referred to the steps already taken by the Government toward this end, the prospectus proceeds:—

"It appears necessary, notwithstanding, not to leave the grain market wholly unprotected, but, so far as possible, to take precautions for its proper division of supplies and for guaranteeing the satisfaction of the demand in the critical months before the harvesting of the next crop. For this purpose the Prussian Government, with the strong co-operation of the German cities of more than 100,000 population and of a part of our great industrial undertakings, has founded a limited liability company with a very large capital. This company, which will be clothed with the right of requisition, will be charged with the duty of acquiring large supplies of breadstuffs to store them, and especially to husband them, with a view to satisfying the demand during the last months of the harvest year."

"The company is to be co-operative. Its dividends are to be limited to 5 per cent. of the paid-in capital. Profits in excess of such dividend earnings are to be turned over to the empire for the purposes of conserving the national food supply, especially for the benefit of war veterans and invalids and their dependents or survivors. The Board of Directors shall include, in addition to representatives of the Federated States and cities, delegates acting on behalf of the great industries."

BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A BRYTER medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration and soothes the inflamed and irritated membrane, thus restoring the system to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST No. 22.

"Tai Yauk Fong" Sweepstake, 10 per cent. nothing. \$25

R. F. H. 10

Task Storage and Carriage Co., Ltd., London 3,000

Engineering Department, H.M. Dockyard—

Mr. J. Craig 300

Mr. J. J. Tucker 10

Mr. A. E. Stokes 10

Mr. A. E. Harrison 10

Mr. A. F. Ponsford 10

Mr. J. Endow 10

Mr. A. E. Lee 8

Mr. R. Stewart 5

Mr. E. G. Windobank 5

Staff, Standard Oil Co. of New York, 6th sub. 210

Holbow Subscriptions:—

Mr. L. O. Pike 10

Mr. and Mrs. Wilding 15

Mr. F. Campbell 35

Mr. J. D. Cosh 5

Mr. R. E. Culbert 10

Mrs. Pearson 30

"Volunteer Pay" 5.97

Mr. D. M. Ross 100

Mr. Courtney Richards 10

Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund—

A. and F. M., 7th sub. 50

Collected by Mr. L. Ho Ching from Chinese Staff of Asiatic Petroleum Co. (S.C.), Ltd., North Point Installation 55.30

Mr. Ojagar Singh 10

Mr. Bhagat Singh 10

Messrs. S. J. David and Co. 1,000

Staff of Asiatic Petroleum Co. (S.C.), Ltd. (Feb.) 202

Mr. W. McF. Robb 20

Mr. C. W. Jeffries 10

Kowloon Cricket Club (2nd sub.) 30

Mr. D. Neilson 10

Collected by the Manager of the King Edward Hotel 30

Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund—

Collected by Capt. S. E. Aitken—

Comrades and Staff

Holt's Wharf 300

Mr. H. Griffin 5

Mr. E. Harbert 3

Capt. S. R. Aitken 5

Mr. J. R. Gulland 2

Mr. W. Fanner 2

Mr. J. S. Johnstone 3

Mr. A. D. Kevrin 5

Collected by the Victoria Dispensary—

Mr. J. H. May 10

Capt. E. S. Grove 5

Capt. J. S. Lawford 2

Mr. A. P. Nobbs 5

Mr. E. W. H. James 5

Mr. Lewis Guy 5

Mr. E. W. Stapleton 5

Mr. J. R. Capell 5

Mr. P. Rapp 5

Mr. A. W. Gibb 2.50

Collected by Miss Square:—

Miss B. Walker 40

Mr. E. W. White 6

Mr. T. W. Loughlin 5

Miss Square 5

Mr. F. T. Chapple 10

Mr. G. Martin 5

Mr. F. J. Gillion 5

Miss N. Vancostone 1.50

Dr. C. Foreyth 15

Mr. P. A. Macintosh 5

Mr. E. Maurice 10

Mr. H. Overy 5

Collected by Mr. G. T. Lloyd:—

Mr. A. J. Walters 35

Mr. H. Stainfield 5

Mr. R. H. Hanson 5

Mr. A. Cordeiro 3

Mr. J. Alcock 3

Mr. A. J. Lindberg 2

Mr. D. Drath 2

Mr. J. M. Xavier 2

Mr. E. James 2

Mr. C. E. Warren 3

Mrs. C. E. Warren 2

Mrs. J. Olson, Sr. 1

Mrs. C. W. Olson 1

Collected by Mr. R. D. Harvey:—

Staff of Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. 873

Mr. Harbert Goffe

C.M.G., 6th sub. 90

Capt. S. C. H. Wilde 10

Mr. H. L. Griffiths 10

Mr. C. G. Fry 10

Mr. E. F. Lytle 7.00

Mr. F. Davington 10

Inspector Sims 3

Mr. A. H. Roberts 5

Mr. C. B. Bayers (Jan. and Feb. subs.) 10

Mr. O. W. A. Wilkie 2

Mr. J. M. Gordon 2

Mr. J. S. Stalker 2

Mr. F. G. Harridge 4

Mr. D. E. Clark 2

Mr. H. P. Thomas 10

Mr. H. F. Hickman 5

Mr. N. L. Ralston 1

Miss Baylis 5

Mr. F. A. Coleman 3

Mr. W. McKay 3

Mr. W. F. Hart 3

To-day's Advertisements

TO LET.

QUARNDON, 15 Peak. Furnished. Rent 1st Week April, moderate rental. 2 minutes from Tram.

Apply to G. TISDALE, at above address.

Hongkong, March 5, 1915. 399

TO LET.

OFFICES—Second Floor, Powell's Building.

3 ROOMS—Light and Airy. Immediate Possession.

Apply to: A. B. MOULDER & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, March 5, 1915. 219

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction.

TUESDAY,

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

WANTS.

1.—A branch Post Office has been opened at Queen's Road, West (next to the Secondary Department Office).
2.—The Office will be open for the transaction of public business from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. On Sunday and Holidays from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.
3.—The delivery district will be from Arsenal Street and Monmouth Path to Shauwan.
4.—The hours of delivery will be 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. from Arsenal Street to Causeway Bay, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. from Causeway Bay to Shauwan.
5.—The letter box will be closed at 7, 10 and 11 a.m. and at 1, 2, 4 and 5 p.m. for despatch to the G.P.O.

The s.s. *Chai*, with the American Mail ex Siberia, is scheduled to arrive here on the 6th Mar.

The s.s. *Hongkong*, with the Mail from Europe (via Nippon), is due to arrive here on Sunday, 7th Mar.

Mails will close for—

For Yungking, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 6th Mar.

For Hongkong, at 9 a.m., on Saturday, the 6th Mar.

For Singapore, at 10 a.m., on Saturday, the 6th Mar.

For Penang, at 11 a.m., on Saturday, the 6th Mar.

For Malacca, at 12 a.m., on Saturday, the 6th Mar.

For Batavia, at 1 a.m., on Saturday, the 6th Mar.

For Surabaya, at 2 a.m., on Saturday, the 6th Mar.

For Semarang, at 3 a.m., on Saturday, the 6th Mar.

For Hongkong, at 4 p.m., on Saturday, the 6th Mar.

For Penang, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 6th Mar.

For Malacca, at 6 p.m., on Saturday, the 6th Mar.

For Batavia, at 7 p.m., on Saturday, the 6th Mar.

For Surabaya, at 8 p.m., on Saturday, the 6th Mar.

For Semarang, at 9 p.m., on Saturday, the 6th Mar.

For Hongkong, at 10 p.m., on Saturday, the 6th Mar.

For Penang, at 11 p.m., on Saturday, the 6th Mar.

For Malacca, at 12 a.m., on Sunday, the 7th Mar.

For Batavia, at 1 a.m., on Sunday, the 7th Mar.

For Surabaya, at 2 a.m., on Sunday, the 7th Mar.

For Semarang, at 3 a.m., on Sunday, the 7th Mar.

For Hongkong, at 4 a.m., on Sunday, the 7th Mar.

For Penang, at 5 a.m., on Sunday, the 7th Mar.

For Malacca, at 6 a.m., on Sunday, the 7th Mar.

For Batavia, at 7 a.m., on Sunday, the 7th Mar.

For Surabaya, at 8 a.m., on Sunday, the 7th Mar.

For Semarang, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 7th Mar.

For Hongkong, at 10 a.m., on Sunday, the 7th Mar.

For Penang, at 11 a.m., on Sunday, the 7th Mar.

For Malacca, at 12 a.m., on Monday, the 8th Mar.

For Batavia, at 1 a.m., on Monday, the 8th Mar.

For Surabaya, at 2 a.m., on Monday, the 8th Mar.

For Semarang, at 3 a.m., on Monday, the 8th Mar.

For Hongkong, at 4 a.m., on Monday, the 8th Mar.

For Penang, at 5 a.m., on Monday, the 8th Mar.

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For Batavia, at 7 a.m., on Monday, the 8th Mar.

For Surabaya, at 8 a.m., on Monday, the 8th Mar.

For Semarang, at 9 a.m., on Monday, the 8th Mar.

For Hongkong, at 10 a.m., on Monday, the 8th Mar.

For Penang, at 11 a.m., on Monday, the 8th Mar.

For Malacca, at 12 a.m., on Tuesday, the 9th Mar.

For Batavia, at 1 a.m., on Tuesday, the 9th Mar.

For Surabaya, at 2 a.m., on Tuesday, the 9th Mar.

For Semarang, at 3 a.m., on Tuesday, the 9th Mar.

For Hongkong, at 4 a.m., on Tuesday, the 9th Mar.

For Penang, at 5 a.m., on Tuesday, the 9th Mar.

For Malacca, at 6 a.m., on Tuesday, the 9th Mar.

For Batavia, at 7 a.m., on Tuesday, the 9th Mar.

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For Batavia, at 1 a.m., on Thursday, the 11th Mar.

For Surabaya, at 2 a.m., on Thursday, the 11th Mar.

For Semarang, at 3 a.m., on Thursday, the 11th Mar.

TO LET.

TO LET.

SMALL BUNGALOW, Barker Road, Peak, suitable for one or two bachelors.
Apply "BUNGALOW"
c/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, Nov. 5, 1914. 1130

TO LET.

168 The Peak. THE KENNELS.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, Oct. 8, 1914. 1074

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, Dec. 3, 1914. 128

TO LET.

2 LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with verandah, at moderate terms. Immediate possession.
Apply—
No. 1, Upper Moque Terrace.
Hongkong, February 26, 1915. 179

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE PEAK. From 1st May next.
For further particulars, apply to—
PALMER & TURNER,
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.
Hongkong, Jan. 30, 1915. 88

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, "Orchard Road."
1. HILLSIDE, 110, The Peak.
GODOWN'S New Fray, Kennedy Town.
GODOWN'S at Wan Chai.
25, WONGNEIGHON Road.
Apply.
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, Feb. 5, 1915. 940

TO LET.

PLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, Feb. 5, 1915. 940

TO LET.

"PENYREH" Minds Row, Kowloon, 9 Rooms House with Tennis Court.
1 & 2 MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 6 Rooms House with Tennis Court.
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Humphreys Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, KOWLOON.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, March 4, 1915.

TO LET.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.
No. 58, The Peak (5 Cameron Villa).
No. 68, The Peak (No. 2 Cameron Villa).
Furnished.
"BEACONSFIELD", Better Path.
"KIRKENDALL", Garden Road to let furnished, (6 Rooms).
Small Bungalow adjoining "GLEN SHIEL" Barker Road, Peak.
"ROGATE" Austin Road, Kowloon. From 1st February, 1915.
ROOMS suitable for Offices on the First Floor, No. 2, Duddell Street.
No. 2 DES VEUVE VILLAS, 61 Peak (unfurnished).
"ELANDONAN" No. 54 Mount Kellett Road, 8 rooms unfurnished from 1st March.
No. 1 Nathan Road Kowloon (No. 1 Fairview) from 1st February.
"SEORNCLEFFE" Garden Road to let furnished, (6 Rooms).
No. 1, GOUGH HILL ROAD, The Peak, furnished or unfurnished. From 1st April, 1915.
Apply to—
Linstead & Davis.
Hongkong, March 2, 1915. 1027

TO LET.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, Feb. 11, 1915.

TO LET.

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Hongkong, Feb. 11, 1915.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, Feb. 11, 1915.

To-day's Advertisements

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

OF EXCHANGE.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Date received. From. Addressed.

Feb. 10th. Shanghai. Kwongchongbang.

Feb. 10th. Muji. Teeling.

Feb. 22nd. Kobe. Fukumaru.

Feb. 22nd. Shanghai. Neelichan.

Feb. 22nd. Yokohama. Cheongwo Weahui.

R. BLACK, Superintendent.

Hongkong Station.

Hongkong, March 5, 1915. 207

LIST OF UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS LYING IN THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO'S. OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

ADDRESS. STATION FROM.

Convey 97. Connaught Road. Perth.

Kwang Hing Lung. Nogaiz.

Levered (2). Liverpool.

Manwild. New York.

Sarifa 12 Bridges St.

Second Floor. Macao.

Silva Francisco.

Hongkong Hotel. Macao.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 5, 1915. 208

HOTELS

KINGSCLEERE HOTEL, HONGKONG.

UNRIVALLED position in the Hill district, overlooking the Botanical Gardens and being the Harbour. Numerous quiet Suites with luxuriously fitted Bathrooms. Telephone and Electric Fans. Telephones in Bedrooms and Sitting-rooms throughout.

Telephone No. 1122.

Cable Address: "Sichola."

A.B.C. Code 5th Ed.

Hongkong, September 1, 1908. 120

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

Electric Lifts, Fans and Lightings. European Bath and Sanitary Fittings. Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373.

Managerial Address.

"VICTORIA" FRANK L. COOZE, Manager.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

March 4.

Robinson Maru, Japanese str., 1,147, S. Mactoni, Hongkong March 2. Coal—BRADLEY & CO.

Myosin Maru, Japanese str., 1,995, Munkata, Wakamatsu February 25. Coal—MITSUBISHI KAMBA.

Meio City, British str., 3,179, N.A. Starkey, Vancouver Jan. 22, via Moji Feb. 24. Coal—M. B. G. K.

Kawachi Maru, Japanese str., 6,183, M. Nakamura, Moji February 27. General—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

DEPARTURES.

March 5.

Deception, for Singapore and Liverpool. Hatten, for Swatow and Foochow. Kikang, for Moji and Yokohama.

Robinson Maru, for Canton.

Alvion, for Canton.

Yari, for Hongkong.

Chikung, for Shanghai.

Gezhen, for Canton.

Hoping, for Hoihow and Bangkok.

Chuan, for Swatow and Bangkok.

CLEARED.

Kawachi Maru, for Singapore & Calcutta. Linsen, for Shanghai.

Taiwan Maru, for Hongkong Bay.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

Moji.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Siberia* sailed from Yokohama on Thursday, Feb. 25th. Hongkong, via Manila. The mail has been transferred to the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Chai*, scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on March 6th.

Other Vessels.

The Barber Line s.s. *St. Eghart* left New York for Hongkong via Suez Canal on the 2nd January, and is due here about the beginning of March.

The Oriental African Line s.s. *Solani* sailed from Kobe on the 2nd March, and may be expected to arrive at Hongkong on the 7th March, p.m.

The s.s. *Hoke* sailed from Calcutta on the 30th February, and may be expected here on or about the 11th March.

The Great Northern S.S. Co.'s s.s. *Minnetonka* from Seattle arrived at Yokohama on the 22nd February. She will leave Yokohama via usual Japan Ports and Manila on the 24th February for Hongkong, where she is expected here on or about the 12th March.

The s.s. *Sangols* sailed from Calcutta on the 3rd March, and may be expected here on or about the 26th March.

The Barber Line s.s. *Bolton* sailed from New York for Hongkong via Panama Canal on the 29th January, and is therefore expected to arrive here about the beginning of April.

Latest Advice.

The s.s. *Orissa* from Shanghai and Kobe, left Moji on the 4th March, p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 10th March.

GERMAN GENERAL'S BRUTALITY.

Blows in face for N. C. O.'s.

REWARD OF OBEDIENCE.

The following, received by mail on Feb. 12th, is the narrative of a Belgian nobleman, a refugee in Great Britain, who was the owner of a chateau in Belgium, in a part of the country now in occupation of the Germans.

"Not more than two months ago a German general billeted himself and his staff upon me. I am a civilian, too old to take part in the war, and own the chateau where this incident occurred. I considered that it was my obvious and sensible procedure (looking upon it as the fortune of war) to endeavor to placate my country's enemies. I interviewed the German general on his arrival and told him that I was prepared to do anything and everything in my power to make them comfortable."

"I had a fine garden and rather prided myself on its condition and beauty. It occupied about an acre and a half, in which I had some considerable number of hothouses. I merely asked that my property should be protected, and that I was not much to ask that an old man's hothouses should be respected."

"The German general gave me his word of honor that no harm should come to my property. He was accompanied by 6 officers, 8 non-commissioned officers, and about 80 men, all of whom stayed in my chateau for ten days."

GARDEN'S DISCOVERY.

On the morning of the tenth day, the Belgian nobleman went on, the German troops being about to leave, he went to the general and thanked him for the kindness he had shown in protecting his property and told him how greatly he appreciated the good behavior of his troops.

A few minutes later, while talking to the general, the gardener burst into the room in great tribulation and said that the whole of the garden had been uprooted, all the fruit-trees broken down, the hothouses smashed, and, generally, that the place had been devastated."

The owner of the chateau then turned to the general, saying, "I am sorry you did not see your way to keep your word to me. The latter thereupon got very indignant and said, 'I will show you how we Germans maintain our word.'"

Calling up a staff officer, he sent for six non-commissioned officers, who duly came in and lined up before him. He arranged them in forcible terms to the effect that they had permitted pillage and wanted damage to the property of a benevolent ally, and that he would be forced to give protection. The general then struck each one of them in the face with his clenched fist. In two cases he knocked their teeth down their throats, in one case he broke the bridge of a man's nose, and in the others he caused severe bruises. They stood silent and motionless during this treatment.

"That is how I enforce discipline," he said.

The same day the Germans passed on leaving the Belgian to regret the damage to his garden, and to contemplate the brutality in vogue in the German Army to enforce discipline.

12 MILES TO TELL THE TRUTH.

That evening he was accosted by a German non-commissioned officer, who spoke to this effect in good French—

"I am one of the six non-commissioned officers who have been billeted upon you for the past ten days. I have walked back twelve miles to speak to you. I was brought before the general in your presence today. I am not a soldier by inclination, but by profession a solicitor-in-law. We wish to tell you that none of us had any wish to devastate your property at all, as you had made us very comfortable at your chateau."

"Early this morning we had orders from the general, personally, to ruin your whole garden, hothouses, and trees, and yet, because we carried out his orders against our will, I have had my nose broken and several teeth knocked out. We loathe and detest our officers, who make life a burden to us, and who simply beat, bully, and even kill their men to further their own ends. We are absolutely sick of this war and all it has entailed, more particularly since it was not sought by the vast majority of the German people."

The Belgian states that this was only one example of many of which he had heard proving the brutality of the Germans, not only to inoffensive civilians, but also to their men."

"Is it any wonder," he asks "that their men have to be driven on by their officers instead of being led by them?"

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per P. and O. steamer *Mongolia*. From London Jan. 20. Miss Robinson, Miss Crossley, Col. O. B. Darling, Mr. W. P. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Nye, Mrs. Weeks, Miss Crabbe.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Nora*. From London Jan. 30. Mr. J. Saythe, Mr. J. W. MacMaster, Mr. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Knoch, Mr. J. Grant, Second Lieut. L. Green.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Malton*. From London Feb. 6. Mr. G